



From
the People of Japan



STRENGTHENING SCHOOL PREPAREDNESS FOR TSUNAMIS IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

PHASE II

- FINAL REPORT -

Donor:

Implementing Agency:

Country/Region or Area:

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18 Countries in the Asia-Pacific Region

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US\$ 980,000

UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub, Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery for Building Resilience Team

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Table of Contents

Acronyms.....	3
I. Brief Description of the Project.....	4
II. Executive Summary	5
III. Project Objectives	9
IV. Results and Achievements	10
V. Addressing Risks and Assumptions.....	20
VI. Financial Summary	21
<i>Annex I: Results of School Drills in Phase II</i>	<i>23</i>
<i>Annex II: Communications Highlights</i>	<i>24</i>
<i>Annex III: Tonga Rock: Major Events in Chronological Order</i>	<i>28</i>
<i>Annex IV: Request for No-cost Extension and Cancellation of Activity</i>	<i>32</i>
<i>Annex V: Tsunami Project Phase I & II - Overview of the result per activity</i>	<i>34</i>

Acronyms

BRH	Bangkok Regional Hub
CO	Country Office
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRT	Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery Team for Building Resilience
GCDS	Global Centre for Disaster Statistics
GoJ	Government of Japan
ICG/IOTWS	Intergovernmental Coordination Group for the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System
ICG/PTWS	Intergovernmental Coordination Group for the Pacific Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System
IDDR	International Day for Disaster Reduction
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
IOTIC	Indian Ocean Tsunami Information Centre
IRIDeS	International Research Institute of Disaster Science
ITIC	International Tsunami Information Centre
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LIPI	Indonesia Institute of Sciences
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
TOT	Training of Trainers
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNV	United Nations Volunteer
WTAD	World Tsunami Awareness Day

I. Brief Description of the Project

From 1 June 2017 to 28 February 2021, the Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery Team for Building Resilience (DRT) at the United Nations Development Programme Bangkok Regional Hub (UNDP BRH) implemented the **“Partnerships for Strengthening School Preparedness for Tsunamis in the Asia Pacific region”** project, hereafter known as the tsunami project, with funding from the Government of Japan. The overarching objective of the project is to mitigate the impact of tsunamis on tsunami-prone schools by strengthening awareness and preparedness of students, teachers and school administrators to save lives. The project is implemented by the DRT and project focal points in the UNDP Pacific Office and Country Offices. Technical support and expertise were provided by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission/ Indian Ocean Tsunami Information Centre (IOC/IOTIC UNESCO), the International Tsunami Information Centre (ITIC), the Indonesia Institute of Sciences (LIPI) and the International Research Institute of Disaster Science (IRIdes) at Tohoku University. The Embassy of Japan and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) were engaged at the country level. Implementing partners were the Ministries of Disaster Management, Education and Meteorology; local governments; traffic police; armed forces; school authorities and non-government organisations like the Red Cross and SEEDS Asia.

Phase I of the project was implemented in 18 tsunami prone countries over 18 months, from June 2017 to December 2018. Based on the good practices and lessons learned, phase II aimed to scale up and institutionalize tsunami preparedness in schools. The project was implemented in 18 countries, including 13 phase I countries and 5 new countries. The project was initially designed for a duration of 18 months until May 2020. With unforeseen delays due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the project was extended until February 2021 (9 months).

The second phase of the project aimed to achieve the following three outputs:

1. School preparedness and awareness programmes for tsunamis institutionalized in project countries,
2. School preparedness and awareness programmes for tsunamis replicated and adapted in more schools in the Asia-Pacific region, and
3. Capacity of data collection enhanced in the countries requiring support.

The tsunami project intends to contribute to the achievement of the Sendai Framework’s seven targets to reduce lives lost, numbers of people affected, and economic damage from natural and human-induced hazards. It also contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals 11 to significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and most vulnerable people.



Figure 1: Students ‘duck, cover and hold’ during a tsunami drill in India. Photo Credits: UNDP India

II. Executive Summary

UNDP is a leading global practitioner in the field of disaster risk reduction (DRR) and has been working in more than 20 disaster-prone countries in the Asia-Pacific region on disaster risk management, including disaster risk assessment, disaster risk governance and mainstreaming, disaster preparedness and early warning, and disaster recovery.

The **“Partnerships for strengthening school preparedness for tsunami in the Asia Pacific region”** project, hereafter referred to as the tsunami project was implemented by the Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery for Building Resilience Team of the Crisis Bureau (CB) of UNDP based in Bangkok, Thailand for a total duration of 27 months (including the 9 month extension). The UNDP Pacific Office in Suva, Fiji and UNDP Country Offices led the implementation of the project at the sub-regional and country levels respectively.

Phase II of the project aimed to build upon the outcomes and lessons learnt from the first phase, keep the momentum going, fill the gaps, scale up and integrate preparedness programmes and drills into school curriculum and systems. Phase II was implemented in 18 countries including 13 phase I countries and 5 new countries. Project focal points participated in a regional Lessons Learned workshop held in Bangkok where phase I focal points shared their experiences of what worked well, what needed to be improved and tips from project implementation. The lessons learned workshop also helped the focal points to develop their work plans. Since most of the phase II countries were from the Pacific region, a sub-regional workshop was organised in Nadi, Fiji, for project focal points and implementing partners including the Ministry of Education to understand the project objectives and develop work plans.

A total of 23 countries were covered under both phases of the project as shown in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Phase I and phase II tsunami project countries

S.N.	Country	Tsunami Hazard Index	Phase I/II/I&II
1.	Bangladesh	8.5	Phase I & II
2.	<i>Cambodia</i>	4.4	<i>Phase I</i>
3.	Fiji	7.5	Phase I & II
4.	India	8.3	Phase II
5.	Indonesia	9.6	Phase I & II
6.	Kiribati	7.3	Phase II
7.	Maldives	8.9	Phase I & II
8.	Malaysia	6.2	Phase I & II
9.	Micronesia	6.7	Phase II
10.	Myanmar	8.5	Phase I & II
11.	<i>Pakistan</i>	5.7	<i>Phase I</i>
12.	Palau	7.7	Phase II
13.	Papua New Guinea	7.4	Phase I & II
14.	Philippines	9.1	Phase I & II
15.	<i>Samoa</i>	6.5	<i>Phase I</i>
16.	Solomon Islands	8.5	Phase I & II
17.	Sri Lanka	8.2	Phase I & II
18.	Thailand	6.8	Phase I & II
19.	<i>Timor-Leste</i>	5.0	<i>Phase I</i>
20.	<i>Tonga</i>	2.8	<i>Phase I</i>
21.	Tuvalu	7.9	Phase II
22.	Vanuatu	7.7	Phase I & II
23.	Viet Nam	6.8	Phase I & II

Aiming at institutionalisation, several countries initiated consultations with the governments and relevant agencies to make tsunami preparedness programmes and drills a part of the annual school curriculum. Five countries - Indonesia, Maldives, Palau, Papua New Guinea and Viet Nam – were successful in different ways in this process.

The 13 phase I countries also made efforts to drive commitments by local governments to share costs and allocate annual resources for school preparedness activities. Two countries – Indonesia and Solomon Islands – were successful in mobilising resources for school preparedness programmes.

The phase I countries organized Training of Trainers (TOT) workshops in selected schools with the view of scaling up preparedness in multiple schools by building a cadre of trained school teachers and faculty. During the TOT workshops, the [Regional Guide](#) was used as a basis for preparedness programming and led several countries such as Sri Lanka and Thailand to develop national guidelines.

The table below shows the total number of schools and students and teachers trained in tsunami preparedness since the inception of the project in June 2017:

Table 2: Number of schools, students and teachers trained in tsunami preparedness

Phase	Number of Schools Engaged	Number of Students and Teachers Trained
I	115	61,175
II	243	97,542
Total	358	158,461

A total of 13 TOTs were held in 12 countries engaging 349 schools and 547 teachers, school administration and local government officials.

From March 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic led many countries to ban international travel, observe social distancing and even led to most schools to be closed for long periods of time. This led to delays in project implementation and seeking of an extension to enable completion of activities.



Figure 2: Aerial view from Eastern Samar, Philippines where an unprecedented tsunami drill was conducted for more than 40,820 students from 103 schools. Photo Credits: UNDP Philippines

While all countries were affected, the Pacific countries were particularly affected since it was no longer possible for the UNDP Pacific Office in Fiji to organise or facilitate the preparedness programmes and drills in Kiribati, Micronesia, Tuvalu and Vanuatu due to border closures. UNDP does not have Country Offices in these four countries and all programmes are managed from the Pacific Office. As an alternative, the Governments of these four countries and Palau requested that the project funds be used to procure appropriate tsunami preparedness kits for schools to help them conduct drills when it would be possible at a later stage. An approval from the Government of Japan was sought for this change and the Pacific Office assisted with procurement.

To commemorate World Tsunami Awareness Day 2020, UNDP and UNDRR collaborated to develop a joint report on [*'Tsunami Evacuation during COVID-19: A Guide for School Administrators'*](#). The Guide was drafted by an expert from Tohoku University based on Japan's best practice of evacuation during COVID-19. The report was featured on the official UN News, NHK article, [UNDP Asia Pacific Website](#) and UNDRR global website.

Similar to phase I, the project continued to raise visibility of results and impacts through stories, videos and blogs featured on social media, news bulletins and the UNDP Asia Pacific website¹. More than 50 communication products were created to promote the project results and support the advocacy messaging. Additionally, phase II countries such as India and Palau were successful in getting local media coverage enabling wider dissemination and visibility at the local and community levels.

¹ While results and highlights of the first phase continue to be featured in the microsite, UNDP has introduced a new corporate website that features all the results and achievements under the programme, the Tsunami Project second phase results and further activities are also being presented in the UNDP Asia Pacific Climate and Disaster Resilience section. (<https://www.asia-pacific.undp.org/content/rbap/en/home/climate-and-disaster-resilience.html>).

III. Project Objectives

The primary objective of phase II of the tsunami project was to institutionalize and scale up efforts for tsunami preparedness and awareness programmes so that more schools, more communities and more countries can benefit from the initiative.

The second phase of the project aimed to achieve the following three outputs:

1. School preparedness and awareness programmes for tsunamis institutionalized in project countries,
2. School preparedness and awareness programmes for tsunamis replicated and adapted in more schools in the Asia-Pacific region, and
3. Capacity of data collection enhanced in the countries requiring support.



Figure 3: Along running the tsunami drills as part of the project, the Government of the Republic of Palau launched the campaign "Be Prepared. Not Scared!". The campaign was part of the National Preparedness Month in Palau, running dozens of awareness actions, with special focus on school drills. Photo Credits: UNDP Pacific Office

IV. Results and Achievements²

Output 1. School preparedness and awareness programmes for tsunamis institutionalized in project countries.

Activity 1.1. Organize consultations with relevant agencies at the country level to integrate preparedness programmes and drills into the annual school curriculum.

Result: All project countries made efforts with Government Ministries at the national or sub-national level to institutionalize school tsunami preparedness. Five countries were successful in advocating for institutionalizing which has manifested in different ways:

- **Indonesia:** In 2018, the Education Minister's Decree No. 234/P/2018 on the establishment of Safe School National Secretariat was followed by the Bali Provincial Government's decree on Disaster Resilience Education for high school/universities to mainstream disaster education into intra and extra curriculum. As per the decree, schools and other public facilities are expected to conduct a disaster drill using the siren regular testing on the 26th of every month. Furthermore, three schools in Bali agreed to continue conducting tsunami drills every end of semester.
- **Maldives:** Five schools integrated preparedness programmes and drills into their annual school calendar.
- **Palau:** Presidential Proclamation No. 19-269 marked September as the National Preparedness Month and all schools are expected to conduct evacuation drills annually.
- **Papua New Guinea:** Provincial Administrator in Milne Bay Province made a commitment through Circular No. 64/2019 addressed to the Provincial Education Office for the office to ensure all schools in Milne Bay Province observe the World Tsunami Day on 5th November and conduct drills in their respective schools.
- **Viet Nam:** A five-year plan was developed to incorporate disaster education and drills into the national school curriculum.

In addition, many project countries conducted school drills on World Tsunami Awareness Day with relevant agencies to advocate for the integration of preparedness programmes and drills into annual school curriculum.

Activity 1.2 Support the schools in reviewing their preparedness plans, drill scenarios, Standard Operating Procedures and evacuation routes and ensure all relevant materials and tools are available in local language as required.

Result: For phase I countries, plans, SOPs, evacuation routes, tools and materials developed were reviewed and updated during the course of Training of Trainer (TOT) workshops. Several schools also procured necessary materials and tools.

Several countries also reviewed their school preparedness plan to integrate pandemic preparedness as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. In Thailand, the national guidelines were updated to incorporate COVID-19 measures. In Myanmar, since conducting drills was not possible, schools decided to incorporate pandemic measures into their preparedness plans and disaster management plans in partnership with relevant partners and experts.

² Please see Annex V for an overview of the results per activity for tsunami project phases I and II

To commemorate World Tsunami Awareness Day 2020, UNDP and UNDRR collaborated to develop a joint report on [‘Tsunami Evacuation during COVID-19: A Guide for School Administrators’](#). The Guide was drafted by an expert from Tohoku University based on Japan’s best practice of evacuation during COVID-19. The brief guide was designed to complement the [Regional Guide for Schools to Prepare for Tsunamis](#) published in 2019 by providing a checklist for school administrators with additional measures to consider before and during evacuation. It was disseminated on World Tsunami Awareness Day 2020 and is expected to assist more schools to update their plans to better respond to tsunamis during the pandemic crisis.



Figure 4: In the Solomon Islands, hundreds of students took part in the tsunami drills. New signs were installed to clearly mark safe tsunami evacuation routes. Photo Credits: UNDP Solomon Islands

Activity 1.3 Evaluate the drills organized by the schools on a designated annual day.

Result: As part of the Training of Trainers (TOT) workshops and drills, evaluations were undertaken with a view to strengthen and improve the schools preparedness and evacuation drills. The evaluation team in the countries comprised of all stakeholders that had participated in the preparedness programmes and drills including school teachers, administrators, student volunteers and teams, local government and partners, the UNDP Country Office teams and technical partners and where possible even parents and community members.

Activity 1.4 Drive commitments by local governments to cost-share and allocate annual resources for school preparedness activities.

Result: Mobilising resources from local governments and ensuring predictable allocation to cost-share school preparedness activities is challenging and requires continued dialogue and engagement especially to build a case for the cost-effectiveness of investing in preparedness. As a result of their efforts, in three countries local governments committed to cost-share school preparedness activities:

- **Indonesia:** The Islamic Waqf Agency committed US\$ 80,000 for disaster preparedness programme including education on school preparedness and drills.
- **Solomon Islands:** The Government of the Solomon Islands committed to cost-share US\$ 5,000 for the school preparedness programme.
- **Sri Lanka:** The Disaster Management Centre secured annual allocation of approximately US\$ 125,000 for disaster preparedness activities including school awareness and tsunami drills.

Activity 1.5 Continue to feature project activities on the microsite including events around World Tsunami Awareness Day.

Result: Project activities were featured prominently on the website, social media and other channels especially during World Tsunami Awareness Day 2019 and 2020 and also the anniversary of the Great East Japan Earthquake in 2020 and 2021. Project results were also featured on the UNDP corporate website ([UNDP Asia Pacific Climate and Disaster Resilience](#)) and the Tokyo RO website in Japanese to reach diverse audiences.

The theme for World Tsunami Awareness Day 2019 was to advocate the importance of disaster resilient infrastructure, early warning and education. To mark the day, [Ms. Asako Okai](#), UNDP Assistant Administrator and Director of the Crisis Bureau, shared the uniqueness of school drills in each country in her [OP-ED](#), and Mr. Enrico Gaveglia, Deputy Resident Representative in the Philippines, shared his experience of participating in the mega-scale simultaneous school drills conducted in the Philippines in the [philstar](#). These were both featured in the [News bulletin](#) published along with the results of the school drills conducted in Bangladesh, Fiji, India, Indonesia and the Philippines to observe the World Tsunami Awareness Day.

UNDP and UNDRR collaborated to produce two videos ([video 1](#)) ([video 2](#)) to highlight the devastation that tsunamis cause, including to infrastructure, thereby advocating for preparedness and building resilient infrastructure. The key message was that awareness and building resilient schools can help save lives. One of the videos was screened at a panel discussion organized by the Permanent Mission of Japan in New York on the occasion of the World Tsunami Awareness Day. UNDP was represented at this high-level event by Ms. Elena Tischenko, UNDP Chief, Strategic Planning and Oversight who delivered remarks that highlighted the project achievements.

To commemorate World Tsunami Awareness Day 2020, UNDP and UNDRR collaborated to develop a joint guide on [‘Tsunami Evacuation during COVID-19: A Guide for School Administrators’](#). The Guide was drafted by an expert from Tohoku University based on Japan’s best practice of evacuation during COVID-19. The brief guide was designed to complement the [Regional Guide for Schools to Prepare for Tsunamis](#) published in 2019 by providing a checklist for school administrators with additional measures to consider before and during evacuation. The guide was featured on the official UN News, NHK, UNDRR global website. The guide was promoted at a number of virtual events. Ms. Asako Okai, UN ASG and Director UNDP Crisis Bureau, was interviewed by Japan’s national broadcaster, NHK, where she introduced the guide. The [interview](#) was aired twice on 5th November with an estimated viewership of over 7.3 million people.



Figure 5: A young physically-challenged student takes part of tsunami drills in Thailand. The project ensured that all students were included and no one was left behind. Photo Credits: UNDP Thailand

Mr. Ronald Jackson, Head of the Global DRT Team, represented UNDP at the annual [High-Level Event organised by UNDRR](#). His remarks focused on the impact of COVID-19 on risk governance, progress on Sendai Target E and highlights from the Tsunami Project. The event was attended by 41 countries. The President of the UNGA, Mr. Volkan Bozkir, highlighted the results of the Tsunami Project in [his official video message for #TsunamiDay](#). This was featured on the official UN Web TV and his speech was translated into 5 official languages in addition to Japanese. Awareness of the country specific project results were shared via social media cards with a quote from the UNDP Resident Representatives which were retweeted and shared. Lastly, UNDP reflected on how the COVID-19 pandemic has changed tsunami preparedness and published a story on [‘COVID-19 and tsunamis’](#). The story featured quotes from Ms. Asako Okai, UN Assistant Secretary General and Director of UNDP Crisis Bureau and Mr. Keiichi Ono, Assistant Minister and Director-General for Global Issues, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan.

Activity 1.6 Support activities around Tonga Rock

Results: Due to the unresolved issue of land ownership where the ‘tsunami rock’ in Tonga is located, the Government of Tonga officially requested to cancel the activity. A formal letter was submitted to MOFA Japan via the UNDP Japan unit.

This initiative was introduced in the first phase of the tsunami project with the objective of transforming the ‘tsunami rock’ in Tonga into a learning and tourism site. The primary objective was to help student groups and tourists understand the science, impacts of and response to tsunamis by visiting the site. However, the ‘tsunami rock’ is located on private land and such an initiative required permission from the private landowners.

The Government of Tonga's Ministry of Tourism and the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources; the UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub and the Pacific Office, and the Embassy of Japan in Tonga have been combining efforts to consult with the landowners to resolve this issue.

A request was made to continue the initiative into the second phase as more time was required. However, the lack of cooperation of the landowners led the Government of Tonga to inform UNDP and relevant partners via an official letter dated 10 December 2020 (Ref: MOT 14/2) that the activity cannot be completed within the timeline, and that the allocated fund should be returned. Details of major events in chronological order are in Annex III and the request for cancellation of the activity is in Annex IV.

The resource allocation for this activity will be returned to MOFA Japan since it was not spent.

Output 2. School preparedness and awareness programmes for tsunamis replicated and adapted in more schools in Asia-Pacific.

Activity 2.1 Develop new partnerships with local governments, private sector, academic institutions, media agencies and local communities that substantially help to scale up the preparedness programmes and drills in countries.

Results: In addition to the technical and implementing partners of the first phase, several Country Offices reached out to new partners with a view to synergize efforts and scale up. In Bangladesh, the Country Office partnered with the Institute of Water and Flood Management (IWFM) of Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET) for tsunami risk assessment and knowledge dissemination. In Fiji, the UNDP Pacific Office collaborated with UNICEF Fiji that had an ongoing similar initiative in the country. UNICEF had developed a School Disaster Risk Reduction Handbook and UNICEF and UNDP agreed to co-introduce the Handbook to test its application in a real situation. This effort helped both UN agencies to work together towards achieving more efficient and impactful results. In Indonesia, innovative partnerships were entered into with non-government philanthropic organisations such as Muhammadiyah and Rumah Zakat and with a young scientists movement U-Inspire for socializing the STEP-A and conducting STEP-A assessment during the Indonesian Disaster Management Agency's resilient village expedition. The Thailand Country Office collaborated with True Corporation, a private sector entity and Viet Nam Country Office partnered with the Viet Nam Chambers of Commerce.



Figure 6: Over 700 students and teachers participated in the tsunami drills at the 35th Rajapranugroh School in Phang Nga, Thailand. The school had been devastated by the 2004 tsunami and rebuilt on higher ground. Photo Credit: UNDP Asia-Pacific

Activity 2.2 Organize Training of Trainers (TOT) for schools

Results: Twelve countries held 13 Training of Trainers (TOT) workshops engaging 349 schools and 549 school administrators, teachers and local government. The TOTs were held in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, the Disaster Management Agency, technical partners and trained school principals, teachers and school administrators as well as community leaders with a view to reach more schools. The TOT modules were developed to fit the country context and adapted in local languages in many cases. The Regional Guide developed in the first phase was used and adapted and some countries also developed national guidelines.

The TOTs included sessions on first aid, search and rescue, psycho-social support and gender and social inclusion (especially with regard to students with disabilities). For instance, in Fiji one of the 52 schools that were engaged in the ToT had 26 visually impaired students. In the conduct of the evacuation drill, several gaps were identified and suggestions for improvements made resulting in the revision of the Standard Operating Procedures. The Government was encouraged to adopt 5th November as an annual school drill day.

The TOTs were also opportunities to ensure that there was gender parity in participation as well as representation in teams created for the drill exercise. A conscious effort was made to collect gender disaggregated data during the second phase which shows a relatively equal number of girls and boys participating and being trained.

Table 3: Number of schools engaged in the Training of Trainers (TOT) workshops

S.N.	Country	Engagement Details				
		No. of ToTs held	No. of schools engaged	No. of teachers/School administration	Sex	
					Female	Male
1	Bangladesh	1	16	32	8	24
2	Fiji	1	52	52	-	-
3	India	0	0	0	0	0
4	Indonesia	1	14	42	31	11
5	Kiribati	0	0	0	0	0
6	Malaysia ³	1	5	30	15	15
7	Maldives	1	11	20	3	17
8	Micronesia	0	0	0	0	0
9	Myanmar	1	15	32	-	-
10	Palau	0	0	0	0	0
11	Papua New Guinea	1	10	11	4	7
12	Philippines	2	157	124	103	21
13	Solomon Islands	1	17	17	-	-
14	Sri Lanka	1	16	70	35	35
15	Thailand	1	25	92	-	-
16	Tuvalu	0	0	0	0	0
17	Vanuatu	0	0	0	0	0
18	Viet Nam	1	11	25	-	-
	Total	13	349	547		

Activity 2.3 Support the further development of STEP A for universal applicability in multiple countries and for multiple hazards.

Results: In addition to Indonesia, the STEP-A application was introduced and tested in Bangladesh, Maldives, Philippines and Sri Lanka. Selected schools in the five countries assessed their level of preparedness through STEP-A. The universal applicability of the app was established. It was felt that there is value in expanding STEP-A to more countries and also including multi-hazard preparedness (which is beyond the scope of the current project).

³ In Malaysia, the TOT will be held in July 2021 after school holidays and examinations. The delay in executing the TOT is due to several reasons. First, in view of the worsening COVID-19 situation, the TOT was postponed from March 2020 to a later date. Second, in February 2020 there was a change in Government and the UNDP Country Office had to re-establish its partnerships with the Government. Third, the National Disaster Management Agency in Malaysia (NADMA), the main focal agency for the tsunami project, was the lead agency in charge of COVID-19 response and to oversee all quarantine centers in Malaysia. With limited manpower, they had to prioritize COVID-19 response over the tsunami project partnership. The TOT module has already been completed, and an explainer video on tsunami preparedness in schools is in the process of being completed. Pending activities are the conduct of a virtual TOT which is planned for end July 2021 for 5 schools and 30 teachers, and the printing of the ToT training module. Financial allocations have already been committed in Purchase Orders (POs) and they will be paid out by end July. There are no more new activities which require funds to be committed for Malaysia.

Activity 2.4 Support five new countries ⁴ in Asia-Pacific to organize preparedness programmes and drills based on lessons learnt and good practice guidelines under phase 1.

Results: India, Palau and Tuvalu⁵ were successful in completing their work plans that included tsunami preparedness programmes and evacuation drills. In Kiribati and Micronesia, restrictions due to the pandemic affected their ability to conduct the drills.

Similar to phase I activities, the 3 countries organized preparedness programmes and conducted evacuation drills. In addition, disaggregated data was collected (details for all countries under phase II are in Annex I). In Palau, the Ministry of Education engaged relevant partners to identify needs of students with disabilities which were addressed during the evacuation drills and the Ministry has expressed its genuine desire to ensure inclusive implementation.

While all countries were affected by the pandemic in 2020, the Pacific countries were particularly affected since it was no longer possible for the UNDP Pacific Office in Fiji to organise or facilitate the preparedness programmes and drills in Kiribati, Micronesia and Vanuatu⁶ due to border closures. UNDP Pacific Office manages all programmes in the Pacific Countries as there are no Country Offices there. To strengthen tsunami preparedness and carry out preparedness drills in the future, the Governments of Kiribati, Micronesia, Palau, Tuvalu and Vanuatu requested that the project funds be used to procure appropriate tsunami preparedness kits for schools. Each kit consisted of a first aid kit, a megaphone, 2 reflector vests, 1 torch, a 20-meter rope, 2 hard hats with chin strap, 2 coach whistles, a waterproof torch and a large container for easy storage designed for about 50 children. An approval from the Government of Japan was sought for this change and the Pacific Office assisted with procurement.

Table 4: Tsunami preparedness kits distribution

SN	Country	Number of Tsunami kits	Number of Schools	Number of Students covered
1	Kiribati	50	19	2500
2	Micronesia	17	5	850
3	Palau	15	15	750
4	Tuvalu	80	20	4000
5	Vanuatu	40	5	2000
	Total	202	64	10100

⁴ Five new countries: India, Kiribati, Micronesia, Palau and Tuvalu

⁵ Tuvalu conducted one drill engaging many partners:

<https://www.facebook.com/527387086/posts/10158007427507087/?sfnsn=mo>

⁶ As Vanuatu is not a new country, their initial plan was to organise TOT workshops in the second phase to scale up the scope of the project. However, due to the impact of the pandemic, the request for procuring preparedness kits for schools was submitted through UNDP Pacific Office as an alternate intervention to conducting drills in schools.

Activity 2.5 Produce stories, blogs and videos featuring the drills on the project microsite and promote on social media.

Results: The project continued to ensure high visibility by featuring stories, blogs and videos on the UNDP Asia Pacific website and promoting through social media, news bulletins and events. A total of 28 videos, 11 blogs and 5 news bulletins were produced in phase II.

Several good practices and lessons learnt from the communications and visibility during phase I were identified and adopted in phase II. For instance, phase I identified that producing simple mobile phone videos and good photos and disseminating through social media channels was successful in raising visibility. In addition to the UNDP Asia Pacific social media channels, project countries were encouraged to use their social media channels as well as those of their partners to share events in local language and in real-time. Particularly on WTAD 2019, many countries actively shared their activities with videos and photos on social media. The Philippines broadcasted its mega-scale simultaneous drills on Facebook live; which resulted in creating more interest of the communities and local government. As a result, another mega-scale simultaneous drill was organised in Siargao Island, Philippines. Consistent visual branding was another good practice that was taken up in phase II. The hashtag #90days was changed to #PrepareToWin which was launched with a short video. A dedicated Facebook group ([#PrepareToWin: Tsunami awareness saves lives](#)) was created for sharing of latest information among partners. It reached over 170,000 people and 12,000 video views on social media, signifying the scaling-up of the initiative. Details of the communications results are included in Annex II.



Figure 7: Students in Viet Nam participating in tsunami drills and supporting the #PrepareToWin campaign. The advocacy campaign was supported in the field and amplified in the digital space, with numerous videos, graphics, messages and stories. Photo Credit: UNDP Viet Nam

Output 3. Capacity of data collection enhanced in the countries requiring support.

Activity 3.1 Deploy expert/s to countries requiring support on data collection.

Results: The BRH DRT sought to partner with [SAP Japan](#) to organize one regional workshop on capacity building in data management in Oita Prefecture, Japan and one national workshop in each of the selected countries. The original intent was to hold physical workshops but due to the pandemic efforts were being made to change to a virtual format. SAP Japan was willing to bear the small expenses for online preparation, however, due to delays on preparations from SAP Japan, the virtual workshop could not be held. UNDP BRH DRT is still in discussion with SAP Japan beyond the project scope to organize such a virtual workshop for selected countries and address broader issues of data management, data security and data privacy.

The resource allocation for this activity will be returned to MOFA Japan since it was not spent.

V. Addressing Risks and Assumptions

The project document had identified the following risks and mitigation measures. The section below provides a status of how these were addressed and controlled.

Risks	Mitigation measures	Status
Challenges in meeting project objectives of institutionalizing tsunami preparedness in schools	In close consultation with the COs, develop a strategy that will work in the context of the country rather than a one size fits all solution to institutionalization	Close consultations were initiated, and a strategy was contextualized to each country. As a result, five countries managed to reach tangible results. The project gave all the project countries an opportunity to open the discussion.
Delays in project implementation due to unforeseen reasons such as disasters or political events	Inform MOFA Japan regularly on such delays so as to readjust project expectations and refocus	Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the implementation was affected in many countries. UNDP BRH DRT informed the UNDP Japan Unit (for further communication with MOFA Japan) as soon as a chance of delay was anticipated. A revised timeline was discussed with MOFA Japan and an extension of 9 months was secured to complete project activities.
Inflexibility of schools due to classes/ exams to sufficiently engage students/ teachers/ other staff	As soon as the tsunami prone schools have been identified, consult with them to lock down dates for preparedness programmes, drills and TOTs so as to avoid conflict with exams/ holidays	Most countries were able to organize the preparedness programmes, drills and TOTs. However, some were affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and were unable to complete their activities in which case a change in activities was sought and secured from MOFA Japan.
Unable to complete implementation of the “Tonga Rock” project	Inform MOFA Japan regularly and seek advice mid-way through project implementation if no progress has been made on issues that are beyond UNDP’s control	In spite of combined efforts of the Government of Tonga, UNDP Pacific Office and the Embassy of Japan in Tonga, it was not possible to proceed with the activity and a request for cancellation and return of funds was made.

VI. Financial Summary

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Annual Planned Budget (USD)			Expense + Commitment	Delivery
		Unit Cost	Quantity	Total	Dec 2018 - Feb 2021	
Output 1: School preparedness and awareness programmes for tsunamis institutionalized in project countries	1.1. Organize consultations with relevant agencies at the country level to integrate preparedness programmes and drills into the annual school curriculum.	3,000	13	39,000	39,000	100%
	1.2. Support the schools in reviewing their preparedness plans, drill scenarios, Standard Operating Procedures and evacuation routes and ensure all relevant materials and tools are available in local language as required.	3,500	18	63,000	63,000	100%
	1.3. Evaluate the drills organized by the schools on a designated annual day.	1,500	13	19,500	19,500	100%
	1.4. Drive commitments by local governments to cost-share and allocate annual resources for school preparedness activities.	1,500	13	19,500	19,500	100%
	1.5. Continue to feature project activities on the microsite including events around World Tsunami Awareness Day.			32,408	32,408	100%
	1.6. Support activities around Tonga Rock	20,000	1	20,000	0	0%
	Sub-Total for Output 1			193,408	173,408	90%
Output 2: School preparedness and awareness programmes for tsunamis replicated and adapted in more schools in Asia-Pacific	2.1. Develop new partnerships with local governments, private sector, academic institutions, media agencies and local communities that substantially help to scale up the preparedness programmes and drills in countries.	2,000	13	26,000	26,000	100%
	2.2. Organize Training of Trainers for schools.	5,000	18	90,000	68,625	76%
	2.3. Support the further development of STEP A for universal applicability in multiple countries and for multiple hazards	5,000	13	65,000	65,000	100%

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Annual Planned Budget (USD)			Expense + Commitment	Delivery
		Unit Cost	Quantity	Total	Dec 2018 - Feb 2021	
	2.4. Support five new countries in Asia-Pacific to organize preparedness programmes and drills based on lessons learnt and good practice guidelines under phase 1.	38,000	5	240,000	226,005	94%
	2.5. Produce stories, blogs and videos featuring the drills on the project microsite and promote on social media.	2,500	18	95,000	95,000	100%
	Sub-Total for Output 2			516,000	480,630	93%
Output 3: Develop guidelines for school tsunami evacuation drill for scaling up in more schools in 18 countries	3.1. Deploy experts to countries requiring support on data collection.	6,000	5	30,000	0	0%
	Sub-Total for Output 3			30,000	0	0%
Project Management, Staff Costs and Quality Assurance		6,000	18	168,000	163,950	98%
SUBTOTAL				907,408	817,988	
General Management Support				72,592	51,900	
TOTAL				980,000	869,888	89%

Annex I: Results of School Drills in Phase II

S.N.	Country	Engagement Details							Total No. of participants (AutoSum)
		No. of drills held	No. of schools engaged	No. of teachers/School administration	Sex		No. of students with special needs	Type(s) of special needs	
					Female	Male			
1	Bangladesh	5	5	36	1,008	1,242	0		2,286
2	Fiji	4	4	63	282	291	26	Multiple disabilities	662
3	India	7	12	269	3,031	3,615	0		6,915
4	Indonesia	2	8	197	1,371	1,423	0		2,991
5	Kiribati	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
6	Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
7	Maldives	1	1	113	409	358	0		880
8	Micronesia		0	0	0	0	0		0
9	Myanmar	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
10	Palau	7	9	207	1,270	1,400	75	Autistic spectrum, multiple disabilities	2,952
11	Papua New Guinea	2	2	28	502	555	2	Physical: impaired coordination, multiple sclerosis	1,087
12	Philippines	2	157	17,400	27,385	27,395	0		72,180
13	Solomon Islands	3	3	30	550	500	0		1,080
14	Sri Lanka	3	16	230	1,405	3,011	0		4,646
15	Thailand	1	24	92	721	377	4	Autistic spectrum (3) and disability of the arm and hand (1)	1,194
16	Tuvalu	1	1	60	54	55	0		169
17	Vanuatu	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
18	Viet Nam	1	1	228	133	139	0		500
	Total	39	243	18,953	38,121	40,361	107		97,542

Annex II: Communications Highlights

1. News bulletins: Five issues

- 1) [International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction 2019](#)
- 2) [World Tsunami Awareness Day 2019](#)
- 3) [Significant milestone of the project - 100,000 students from 280 schools in 19 tsunami prone countries are prepared to respond to a tsunami warning](#)
- 4) [Beijing +25 review](#)
- 5) [10th Anniversary of the Great East Japan Earthquake](#)

2. Stories, Blogs and Speeches: 11 pieces

Highlights:

- **Asako Okai**, UNDP's Assistant Administrator and Director for the Crisis Bureau on the importance of tsunami drills on the occasion of World Tsunami Awareness Day 2020;
- **Kanni Wignaraja**, UN Assistant Secretary General and Director of the UNDP Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific on how acting together offers the best risk insurance against future disaster;
- **Volkan Bozkir**, President of the 75th Session of the UN General Assembly highlighted the UNDP/Japan 'Tsunami Project' on his official video message for World Tsunami Awareness Day 2020. (featured on the official UN Web TV);
- **Ronald Jackson**, Head of UNDP Global DRT Team, was a speaker at the High-Level Event to mark #TsunamiDay organized by UNDRR with participants from 41 countries.
- **Enrico Gaveglia**, Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP Philippines on strengthening tsunami preparedness in the Philippines.
- "Lessons for Life" UNDP Global multimedia story highlighting the project results and impacts since its beginning.
- "COVID-19 and tsunamis" – multimedia story showcasing how COVID-19 has changed tsunami preparedness in the Asia-Pacific region.

3. Videos: 28 videos produced:

Country/BRH	Title
Bangladesh CO	1) Tsunami drills conducted to mark World Tsunami Awareness Day 2019 in Bangladesh
	2) Cox's Bazar schools organized tsunami drills #DRRday
India CO	3) Tsunami drills in India (Full ver.)
	4) Tsunami drills in India (Shorter ver.)
	5) What to do before, during and after a tsunami?
Indonesia CO	6) Tsunami awareness video for WTAD 2020 (Full ver.)
	7) Tsunami awareness video for WTAD 2020 (Shorter ver.)
Maldives CO	8) Multi-hazard Preparedness through Tsunami Preparedness (video)
	9) Interview 1 (Dh. Kudahuvadhoo School Principle)
	10) Interview 2 (Participant of ToT)
	11) Multi-hazard Preparedness through Tsunami Preparedness (Drill video)
Myanmar	12) Tsunami preparedness in Myanmar
Philippines CO	13) Over 100 schools trained in largest ever
Solomon Islands CO	14) 1,700 students participated in Tsunami Drills in the Solomon Islands
Sri Lanka	15) Prepare to Win – tsunami awareness and preparedness in Sri Lanka

Thailand CO	16) 15th Anniversary of Indian Ocean Tsunami 2004 (Full ver.) 17) 15th Anniversary of Indian Ocean Tsunami 2004 (Shorter ver.) 18) 15th Anniversary of Indian Ocean Tsunami 2004 (@ Fisherman) 19) 15th Anniversary of Indian Ocean Tsunami 2004 (@ Elderly person) 20) 15th Anniversary of Indian Ocean Tsunami 2004 (@ Teacher) 21) 15th Anniversary of Indian Ocean Tsunami 2004 (@ Youth) 22) 15th Anniversary of Indian Ocean Tsunami 2004 (@ Disaster rescue volunteer)
Viet Nam CO	23) 500 students participated in the 'Schools of Son Tinh' campaign 24) A playlist of all videos and television reportage: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aE9DrFol9pl&list=PLD50rE5h1TkdiyWxUSRvVBgDh4mNo4nX3
BRH DRT	25) #Prepare to Win ENG ver. 26) #Prepare to Win JPN ver. 27) Partnership with Kamaishi city of Japan (Rugby World Cup 2019) 28) #BuildToLast: What can be done to save lives (WTAD 2019) 29) #BuildToLast: Why tsunamis are so devastating (WTAD 2019) 30) Strengthening end-to-end, people-centered early warning system (15 th Anniversary of Indian Ocean Tsunami)

4. **Social media:** Hashtag [#PrepareToWin](#) reached more than 170,000 people and over 12,000 video views.

5. Special events and occasions:

- **World Tsunami Awareness Day 2020:** At the global level, Ms. Asako Okai, UN ASG and Director UNDP Crisis Bureau, was interviewed by Japan's national broadcaster, NHK, and she introduced our recently published knowledge project '*Tsunami Evacuation during COVID-19: A Guide for School Administrators*', for which UNDP collaborated with UNDRR. Her [interview](#) was aired twice on the 5 of November 2020 (over 7.3 million people viewed the interview). Mr. Ronald Jackson, Head of Global DRT Team, represented UNDP at the annual [High-Level Event organised by UNDRR](#). His remarks focused on the impact of COVID-19 on risk governance, progress on Sendai Target E and highlights from the Tsunami Project. The event was attended by 41 countries. The President of the UNGA, Mr. Volkan Bozkir, highlighted the results of the Tsunami Project in [his official video message for #TsunamiDay](#). This has been featured on the official UN Web TV and his speech was translated into 5 official languages in addition to Japanese.

At the regional level, UNDP and UNDRR collaborated to develop a joint knowledge product '*Tsunami Evacuation during COVID-19: A Guide for School Administrators*' the guide provides a checklist for school administrators with additional measures to consider before and during evacuation, which complements the [Regional Guide for Schools to Prepare for Tsunamis](#) published in 2019. This publication was featured on the official UN News, NHK article, UNDRR global website and etc. The full document is also available on [UNDP Asia Pacific Website](#).

At the country level, social media campaign created high visibility. UNDP Asia Pacific in collaboration with Country Offices highlighted country specific project results via social media cards with a quote from the Resident Representatives – each post was posted by either RR or DRR through their account (and/or CO's account) and retweeted and shared.

- **9th Anniversary of the Great Japan Earthquake and Tsunami 2020:** Using UNDP Japanese staff, UNDP launched a video campaign "We Prepare for Disasters" highlighting how different countries and units are contributing to reduce tsunami risks in the region.
- **8th anniversary of the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami 2019:** One [video](#) was developed to mark the 8th anniversary. UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in the Maldives, Ms. Shoko Noda and Japanese disaster expert, Professor Yuichi Ono of Tohoku University promoted the importance of preparedness and how to pass lesson learnt onto the next generations. It was filmed in the Maldives, one of the project countries.
- **Rugby World Cup 2019:** One partnership [video](#) was developed together with Kamaishi city of Japan and Fiji. The video aimed to raise awareness of preparedness in the context of disasters and climate change by featuring testimonies of the Mayor of Kamaishi city, Prime Minister of Fiji and Japanese and Fijian rugby players. Messages were delivered in the video - "Practice" on a regular basis makes a difference in life. Prepare to win a game and prepare to save lives in a case of disaster - The video was screened when the Fiji team played against the Uruguay team in Kamaishi.
- **International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction 2019:** [News bulletin](#) was issued, highlighting the theme of IDDR Day: Sendai Framework's Target (d) – reducing disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services. Latest stories and videos on the school drills were featured in this issue.
- **World Tsunami Awareness Day 2019:** Following the same theme as the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction 2019 to advocate the importance of disaster resilient infrastructure, early warning and education. To mark the day, [Ms. Asako Okai](#), UNDP Assistant Administrator and Director of the Crisis Bureau, shared the uniqueness of school drills in each country in her [OP-ED](#), and Mr. Enrico Gaveglia, Deputy Resident Representative in the Philippines, shared his experience of participating in the mega-scale simultaneous school drills conducted in the Philippines in the [philstar](#). These were both featured in the [News bulletin](#) published along with the results of the school drills that were additionally conducted to observe the World Tsunami Awareness Day 2019. Those countries included Bangladesh, Fiji, India, Indonesia and the Philippines.

UNDP and UNDRR produced two joint videos ([video 1](#)) ([video 2](#)), highlighting the issue why tsunamis are devastating while connecting it with the need for preparedness and building resilient infrastructure. The message emphasised that awareness and building resilient schools can help save lives.

Furthermore, high-level engagement was made on the 5th of November 2020 when Ms. Elena Tischenko, UNDP Chief, Strategic Planning and Oversight, delivered the remarks at the panel discussion organised by the Permanent Mission of Japan in New York. One of the joint videos was screened at the event.

- **15th Anniversary of Indian Ocean Tsunami 2019:** One partnership [video](#) was developed with UNESCAP, UNDRR, IOC-UNESCO, WMO and UNDP to highlight the end-to-end approach.
- **Asia Pacific Ministerial Conference on the Beijing +25 Review:** [News bulletin](#) was developed in collaboration with the Gender Team and N-Peace Team at UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub, emphasizing the importance of gender equality in the context of disaster resilience.

Highlights of the videos:

- **Thailand:** To mark the 15th anniversary of Indian Ocean tsunami, 7 pieces of video were produced and disseminated with a focus on the most vulnerable groups in Thailand, aiming to advocate the importance of Leave No One Behind (LNOB). Private sector, [True](#)¹, joined UNDP Thailand Country Office to promote the videos through their official channels to ensure a wide reach.
- **Regional Initiative:** When approaching the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction, the project initiated the advocacy campaign, #PrepareToWin: tsunami awareness saves lives, highlighted the importance of the preparedness programme. One video was developed by the Bangkok Regional Hub, symbolising project's ambition – which is to “win” lives through preparedness - inspired by our partnership with Kamaishi city of Japan during the 2019 Rugby World Cup. The video registered 30,000 views in the first 24 hours. It was one of the most influencing communications products among the UNDP Asia-Pacific in 2019.
- **Partnership videos:** Under the second phase, three partnership videos were co-designed and produced with other UN agencies such as UNDRR, UNESCAP, IOC-UNESCO and WMO; which resulted in even more frequent communication and created stronger cohesion among the UN agencies that share the common vision.

Annex III: Tonga Rock: Major Events in Chronological Order

Year	Date	Events	Memo
2017	02 May	- Tsunami rock monument ceremony held (with the attendance of Mr. Nikai). - The Ministry of Tourism stated that they obtained permission from the brother (Mr. Salesi Manu) of Mr. Tevita Manu (based in USA) to use the land – Note: later, it turned out that the brother (Mr. Salesi) had not obtained any permission from Mr. Tevita Manu.	Mr. Tevita Manu (based in the USA): Landowner of the “rock site” Mr. Salesi Manu (based in Tonga): Brother of Mr. Tevita Manu
2017	08 October	Representative Mr. Yoichi Anami visited Tonga Rock.	
2018	Before May	- It has been a challenge to obtain agreement from the landowner. - Mr. Tevita Manu was found	
2018	Early May	- Mr. Tuita, Secretary of the Ministry of Tourism, Mr. Pal and Mr. Giovanni Miscinaare discussed with Mr. Salesi Manu. - Mr. Salesi advised that: 1) he will negotiate with his brother (Mr. Tevita); and 2) there is no objections to leasing the land to the Government of Tonga from relative’s point of view. - Given, the Ministry of Tourism appointed one staff to manage this initiative, however, this staff resigned from the Ministry and moved to Fiji.	
2018	21 September	Meeting on the Tsunami Rock: Ms. Rosamond of Ministry of Land and Natural Resources (MLNR) informed that she will consult with Mr. Salesi Manu the following week to prepare formal documents in the presence of a lawyer. (Note: this later on created an issue)	Ms. Rosamond C. Bing: Chief Executive Officer, Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR)
2018	December	Note: Up to this point, Mr. Tevita Manu had no idea what was discussed between Government of Tonga and his brother. - Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources started negotiations with Mr. Tevita Manu. - The Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources confirmed the death of Mr. Molitoni (landowner of the road to the tsunami rock). It had been after a few years after the death – which means the land is	Mr. Molitoni: Landowner of the “road” to the rock

		returned to the government - Note: This turned out to be false after one year (i.e. Mr. Molitoni was alive).	
2019	20 August	Ministry of Tourism developed a request letter (regarding this Tonga rock activity) and proposed an alternative plan.	
2019	October	MOFA approved the change in the workplan which allows visitors to look at the tonga rock from the distance.	
2019	8 November	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources determined that the land survey is required.	
2019	18 November	- It was found that it was necessary to obtain a Cabinet decision since the property was a government land. - It was found that there were no documents such as a project outline that can be submitted to the Cabinet.	
2019	6 December	The landowner was found to be alive (Mr. Moritoni) – given this fact, it is no longer a government land (i.e. no cabinet decision is required).	
2020	30 January	Mr. Anthony (MoT) informed EoJ that he managed to contact Mr. Moritoni. Counselor (EoJ) and Mr. Saito met with Ms. Rosamond (MLNR). -> it was mentioned that "we have exchanged a few emails with Mr. Fatafehi since December, and finally got the phone number from him and hoped to be able to negotiate directly over the phone. We will talk with him, including land lease fees." (Reference: Embassy of Japan in Tonga)	Mr. Anthony Cocker: Destination Development Division, Ministry of Tourism (MoT)
2020	Early February	Mr. Molitoni told Ms. Rosamond (MLNR) that he needed to talk to Ms. Fonua Mele Huavai, his aunt who is staying in Tonga.	
2020	Late February	- Workplan was finalised and activities were prioritised. Tender process in place. Landscaping was scheduled to be finalised by the end of April 2020. - In parallel to the above planning, negotiations with the landowner was in progress. Anthony was in touch with Rosamond to learn whether there was any development in negotiations with the landowner. In response to that, Rosamond Bing indicated that "I have emailed the Terms on Offer from Government to lease the land. I	

		have given the landowner a deadline to come back with their views on the offer” (email was sent on 26 of Feb).	
	March 4 March 5 March 18 March	• LOA was drafted/ finalized by MoT. • Email from Anthony: The latest update from Rosamond was that our initial proposal put forward was not accepted by the landowner she has come back with a new proposal from the Landowner and this has been forwarded to our CEO for consideration I should have an update from Rosamond by tomorrow on the current situation. • Rosamond indicated that “there was some positive response from the Aunty (of the landowner) on our initial proposal, I am awaiting her response and confirmation on the outcome of that meeting”. • UNDP Pacific Office consulted with the Director of Meteorology Services in Tonga (Mr. Ofa Faanunu) and the Director of NEMO in Tonga (Mr. Mafua Maka) on this prolonged issue as they met in Fiji for other meetings. Mr. Ofa and Mr. Mafua agreed to provide support so that the planned activities can be completed on time (their support will be mostly on coordination).	
	April	• Embassy of Japan and UNDP communicated with Government of Tonga to ensure that we communicate with Rosamond on the land issue.	
	4 May	• Anthony shared with the Embassy of Japan in Tonga and UNDP that Rosamond had been able to execute dialogues with the landowner again and had come to an agreement in regards to the lease of the land, this Land lease Agreement and its details were being finalised.	
	12 June 26 June 26 June	• Email from Anthony: “Mr. Molitoni has agreed to our proposal and he has been in contact with Rosamond (CEO of Lands and Survey) and we are just awaiting the <u>leased signed agreement</u>” • Images of the proposed site was sent by Anthony (click email below):  Images of the proposed site.msg	

		Construction companies are identified - quotations from 3 construction companies was sent by Anthony (click email below):  Quotations from 3 construction companies	
	3 July	Email from Anthony: "We are awaiting the signed Land Lease Agreement from Lands and Survey"	
	19 August	Email from Anthony: Anthony indicated that there might be an issue with the Lease Agreement with the landowner. He gave another try to retrieve a response from the Ministry of Lands. He indicated that we might need to discuss on alternative solutions if the land lease agreement would have been rejected (click email below):  Tonga Activity (19 of August 2020).msg	
2020	September - October	- Government of Tonga requested the replanning of the activity. - All up until now, the issue with the land remains. As the Government of the Tonga anticipates more delay (and there is a possibility that GoT doesn't get the land), GoT proposed an alternative solution. It is to divert the current fund, US\$ 20,000, for AM radio for tsunami warning and preparedness. If more fund becomes available under the next phase (and the donor is still interested in investing for the initial plan), then the project manager in UNDP Pacific Office (Mr. Noud Leenders) may be able to help GoT sort out the land issue (on rock site) using his personal network. In case this is not acceptable by the donor, GoT shall continue negotiating with the landowner(s) to obtain the land and request the former that the fund gets carried forward to the potential next phase.	

(Reference: Embassy of Japan in Tonga and UNDP Pacific Office)

Annex IV: Request for No-cost Extension and Cancellation of Activity

United Nations Development Programme



24 December 2020

Mr. Hajime Kishimori
Senior Advisor
Japan Unit, Bureau of External Relations and Advocacy
UNDP

Subject: Requesting approval for no-cost extension and activity cancellation under the project titled “Partnerships for Strengthening School Preparedness for Tsunami in the Asia Pacific region Phase II”

The project “Partnerships for Strengthening School Preparedness for Tsunami in the Asia Pacific region Phase II” (hereinafter referred to as “the Project”) was approved by the Government of Japan in October 2018 with an amount of US\$ 980,000 planned for implementation from December 2018 to May 2020 (later extended until November 2020).

1. No-cost extension

First of all, with regards to our letter dated 26 November, requesting endorsement of changes in the activities, we would like to request extension of the Project period to **28 February 2021**, in order to complete the activities after the change, specifically regarding the output/activity as below.

(Output 2) School preparedness and awareness programmes for tsunamis replicated and adapted in more schools in Asia-Pacific

- 2.4: Support five new countries in Asia-Pacific to organize preparedness programmes and drills based on lessons learnt and good practice guidelines under Phase I.

Once the proposed change is approved by the Government of Japan, the required procurement of tsunami preparedness kits for schools in Kiribati, Micronesia, Tuvalu and Vanuatu will be facilitated by the Pacific Office. For this, adequate time, three months (1 of December 2020 to 28 of February 2021), is appreciated to complete the amended activity.

2. Cancellation of activity

Secondly, this letter also serves to request the approval of cancelling one activity that is:

(Output 1) School preparedness and awareness programmes for tsunamis institutionalized in project countries.

- Activity 1.6: Support activities around Tonga Rock

Description: The activity was initially included in the first phase of the project to transform ‘tsunami rock’ into a learning and tourism site. The primary objective was to help student groups and tourists understand the science, impacts of and response to tsunamis by visiting the site. For this activity, US\$ 20,000 was allocated in the first phase Project Document. Since the launch of the project, however, the Government of Tonga faced a critical challenge as the ‘tsunami rock’ was located in a private land. This had given the

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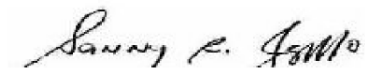
United Nations Development Programme

Government of Tonga no authority to use the land. As such, the activity was carried forward to the second phase. During the second phase, combined efforts by relevant partners i.e. Government of Tonga's Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Land and Natural Resources, UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub, UNDP Pacific Office and the Embassy of Japan in Tonga, have aimed to fulfil the initial objective. However, the lack of cooperation of the landowners has impeded all interventions. The Government of Tonga, therefore, has informed UNDP and relevant partners in the official letter dated 10 December 2020 (Ref: MOT 14/2) that the activity cannot be completed within the timeline, and that the allocated fund should be returned.

In the above context, we would like to seek your approval for cancelling Activity 1.6. UNDP has developed a timeline of key developments that elaborates on what has been discussed and implemented in this regard during the first and second phases. The letter from the Government of Tonga is also attached for your reference.

Thank you for your understanding and appreciate your consideration.

Yours Sincerely,



Sanny Jegillos

Regional Team Leader, Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery for Building Resilience Team
UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub

Annex V: Tsunami Project Phase I & II - Overview of the result per activity

Output	Activity	Targets	Results
Phase I – Partnerships for strengthening school preparedness for tsunami in the Asia Pacific region			
Output 1 Tsunami evacuation drill process design based on existing plans are prepared and supported with engagement of students, schools' officials and local authorities.	1.1: Selected school evacuation plans reviewed, and tsunami evacuation drills designed with engagement of students, school officials and local authorities.	90 school evacuation drills are designed (5 schools X 18 countries)	Achieved. 115 school awareness programmes, evacuation plans and drills designed in 18 countries.
	1.2: Basic equipment and supplies to schools to be used in the conduct of evacuation drills provided.	90 schools have basic equipment to conduct evacuation drills	Achieved. 115 schools in 18 countries have basic equipment to conduct evacuation drills.
Output 2 Tsunami evacuation drills for high risk schools are conducted and documented.	2.1: With engagement of relevant school authorities and students, drills are scheduled and conducted in 18 countries.	90 schools schedule and conduct the drills	Achieved. 115 schools have scheduled and conducted evacuation drills.
	2.2: Communications strategy in developed and implemented and visual products for documenting the evacuation drills materialized.	Microsite online with multi-media content from drills in 18 countries; 3 short films; media coverage and social media outreach	Achieved. Microsite developed featuring 17 videos produced, 62 stories and 20 blogs. #90drills was used for wider social media campaign.
Output 3 Lessons learnt from tsunami evacuation drills and guideline for replicating and scaling up are made available.	3.1: Guideline on planning and conducting tsunami drill and school level awareness developed and disseminated.	Guideline developed and disseminated in 18 countries	Achieved. Regional Guide developed and disseminated. It is currently being utilized in the second phase.
Phase I – Building a Data-ecosystem and Repository of Information of Tsunami Awareness			
Output 1 Tsunami high risk schools identified in 18 countries	1.1: Exposure data in 18 countries collected, compiled and analysed.	Exposure data collected	Partially achieved. Seven countries' data collected and compiled.

through structured and non-structured data sources.	1.2: Innovative technology to develop tools to assess behaviour change applied.	Tool and app developed; TG applied in at least one country	Achieved. Mobile app STEP-A developed and tested in two countries.
	1.3: School selection criteria developed and five schools per country identified for project implementation.	90 schools for project implementation identified	Achieved. 90 tsunami prone schools in 18 countries identified.
Output 2 Public education materials on tsunami preparedness updated and adapted for 18 countries.	2.1: Existing public education material on tsunami preparedness reviewed and standard content for the tsunami project countries developed.	Standard content developed	Achieved. Tsunami poster developed in partnership with technical agencies.
	2.2: Public education materials are adapted, translated into 10 national languages and disseminated.	At least 10 countries have materials available in local languages	Achieved. Excellent materials produced and available for use.
Output 3 Efforts to enhance school tsunami preparedness shared at high level event and through robust communications.	3.1: A high profile event in New York upon consensus with the Government of Japan on the occasion of World Tsunami Awareness Day held.	Event held	Achieved. WTAD 2017 successfully commemorated.
	3.2: Communications and social media strategy for event coverage developed and implemented in multiple media and languages.	Coverage in media and social media and in multiple languages	Achieved. Web analytics done regularly to determine reach through microsite and social media.
Phase II - Partnerships for strengthening school preparedness for tsunami in the Asia Pacific region			
Output 1 School preparedness and awareness programmes for tsunamis institutionalised in project countries.	1.1: Organize consultations with relevant agencies at the country level to integrate preparedness programmes and drills into the annual school curriculum.	At least one school per county in 13 countries has integrated preparedness programmes and drills into its annual school curriculum	Partially achieved. Tsunami drills institutionalized in five countries at different levels.

	1.2: Support the schools in reviewing their preparedness plans, drill scenarios, Standard Operating Procedures and evacuation routes and ensure all relevant materials and tools are available in local language as required.	At least one school per country in 13 countries has a preparedness plan and is fully capable of organising preparedness programmes and drills on its own	Achieved. Plans, procedures, tools and materials developed by phase I countries reviewed and updated as required in 11 countries (except Malaysia and Vanuatu). Additionally, India and Palau (phase II countries) also achieved this result totally 14 countries.
	1.3: Evaluate the drills organized by the schools on a designated annual day.	At least one school per country in 13 countries organise a tsunami drill to test their plan on a designated day with UNDP invited to observe and evaluate	Achieved. Evaluation of the school drills completed in 10 Phase I countries (except Malaysia, Myanmar and Vanuatu) and 3 Phase II countries (India, Palau and Tuvalu).
	1.4: Drive commitments by local governments to cost-share and allocate annual resources for school preparedness activities.	At least five local governments commit to cost-share	Partially achieved. Three national/ local governments in Indonesia, Solomon Islands and Sri Lanka committed to cost-sharing school preparedness activities.
	1.5: Continue to feature project activities on the microsite including events around World Tsunami Awareness Day.	A dedicated page on the microsite on WTAD is developed and features events	Achieved. Project activities including World Tsunami Awareness Day 2019 featured and high visibility ensured.
	1.6 Support activities around Tonga Rock	Tonga rock area landscaping is finished, and educational billboards and benches are installed.	Not achieved, resources to be returned.

Output 2 School preparedness and awareness programmes for tsunamis replicated and adapted in more schools in Asia-Pacific.	2.1: Develop new partnerships with local governments, private sector, academic institutions, media agencies and local communities that substantially help to scale up the preparedness programmes and drills in countries.	At least five partnerships developed that aim to substantially scale up drills in more areas/ nationwide	Achieved. Various types of partnerships were entered by Country Offices in Bangladesh, Fiji, Indonesia, Thailand and Viet Nam.
	2.2: Organize Training of Trainers for schools.	At least one ToT organised per country in 18 countries to scale up tsunami drills	Partially achieved. Thirteen countries (except for phase II countries) organised TOTs engaging 349 schools and 547 teachers or school administrators.
	2.3: Support the further development of STEP A for universal applicability in multiple countries and for multiple hazards	School data from at least 13 countries are available on STEP A which has been used and tested in at least five countries	Partially achieved. STEP-A has been introduced and tested in five countries: Bangladesh, Indonesia, Maldives, Philippines and Sri Lanka.
	2.4: Support five new countries in Asia-Pacific to organize preparedness programmes and drills based on lessons learnt and good practice guidelines under phase 1.	One lessons learnt workshop conducted for 18 countries and partners, at least two school drills per country in five countries held	Partially completed. Lessons learnt workshop was held for all 18 countries as well as a sub-regional workshop for Pacific countries. India, Palau and Tuvalu held more than two school drills. A request for a change in the activity was made to procure tsunami kits for Kiribati, Micronesia, Palau, Tuvalu and Vanuatu which was done.
	2.5: Produce stories, blogs and videos featuring the drills on the project microsite and promote on social media.	All 18 countries featured on the microsite with stories, blogs and videos	Achieved. High visibility ensured. A total of 28 videos, 11 blogs and 5 news bulletins were produced in phase II.

Output 3 Support project countries to enhance their capacity for data collection	3.1: Deploy experts to countries requiring support on data collection.	Up to five countries supported by data expert/s	Not achieved, resources to be returned.
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